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One Year	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	110.00	120.00

**The Florence Nightingale of America.**  
The following curious story is told by the Richmond Whig, of Nov. 21st, under the head of "Romance of the War—The Florence Nightingale of America:"

"Truth is said to be sometimes stranger than fiction. I found, on a recent visit to Richmond, a beautiful verification of this remark illustrative in the person and fortunes of the accomplished daughter of Sir John Musgrave, of England. A few years ago, Sir John Musgrave and his beautiful daughter visited New York, bringing with them the prestige of a good name, and wearing the livery of exceeding gracefulness and refinement of manners. They were feted and caressed by the merchant princes of the great metropolis. The daughter won the heart of the gallant son of Henry Grinnell, the generous and noble hearted merchant of New York, who had been, and ever has been, and is now, the unflinching and dauntless friend of the South, and who has defied the Lincoln government in the expression of a bold and manly opinion in our behalf, and in the manifestation of the most substantial aid and comfort to our cause.

"Sir John and his daughter returned to England soon thereafter. His daughter accompanied Florence Nightingale to the Crimea, and was the constant companion day and night of that angel of mercy, in her ministrations to the dying and wounded soldiers in the Crimean war. On her return to England young Grinnell met her in London, and they were married, where they settled, enjoying all the luxuries and elegancies of life which the princely wealth of their fathers could so well afford them.

"A Virginia lady, of the name of Miss Musgrave, had often met Miss Florence Nightingale in New York, and while passing down the street in Richmond, suddenly and unexpectedly met her, wearing that bland and joyous smile and expression of recognition which imparts such a beautiful benevolence to her countenance. 'Mercy!' exclaimed she. 'I would as soon have expected to see an angel from heaven! Pray, Miss Musgrave, how came you here?'

"Her story was soon told, with most unaffected simplicity. 'After leaving New York,' said she, 'I returned to England and went with Florence Nightingale to the Crimea. On my return I married Mr. Grinnell, and on the breaking out of the war in America my husband avowed his determination to risk his fortune with the South, and I accompanied him. He soon raised a company—fitted them out at an expense of himself of fifteen thousand dollars—preferred that some one of more experience than himself should be Captain, taking for himself a Lieutenantcy, and he has gone to fight for the South, and I am here in one of the hospitals of Richmond, caring the best I can for the wounded and dying soldiers of the Confederacy.' And she passed on—if not angel from heaven, certainly an angel of earth—the Florence Nightingale of America."

**A Happy New Year's Greeting to the Colored People in the Department of the South.**

In accordance, as I believe, with the will of our Heavenly Father, and by direction of your great and good friend, whose name you are all familiar with, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, on the 1st day of January, 1863, you will be declared "forever free."

When in the course of human events there comes a day which is destined to be an everlasting beacon-light, making a joyful era in the progress of a nation and the hopes of a people, it seems to be fitting the occasion that it should not pass unnoted by those whose hopes it comes to brighten and to bless.

Such a day to you is January 1, 1863. I therefore call upon all the colored people in this Department to assemble on that day at the headquarters of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers there to hear the President's Proclamation read, and to indulge in such other manifestations of joy as may be called forth by the occasion. It is your duty to carry this good news to your brethren who are still in slavery. Let all your voices, like merry bells, join loud and clear in the grand chorus of liberty—'We are free, we are free'—until, listening, you shall hear its echoes coming back from every cabin in the land. 'We are free, we are free.'  
R. S. SEXTON,  
Brig. Gen. and Military Gov.

**A CRUMP OF COMFORT.**—An abolition Journal says: "It is a comfort to know that there is one honest man in the administration—one who has the best interests of his country at heart."

Who is he? Speak his name out, for Heaven's sake let us know. 'Tis him out quickly. Let Barnum put him on exhibition. He would pay that distinguished showman a hundred per cent better than did the woolly horse.—Holmes Co. (Ohio) Farmer.

"Oughtn't to her own net," as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex hitched in her crinoline.

**CURE FOR A SICK HEADACHE.**—Java coffee, made very strong, taken clear and in very small quantities every few minutes, has been believed an infallible remedy for that distressing complaint—sick headache. It should be taken, however, before the stomach has been riled, otherwise it will be ejected, and of course unavailing.

When is a fellow's eye like a barrel? When it's bunged up.

From the Holmes County (Ohio) Farmer.  
Letter from Jonathan Q. Smith to Governor Tod.

**AFRICAN RASCALS, NO. 56, SALT RIVER.**  
December 17th, 1862.

Honorable DAVID TOD, Governor.  
Dear Sir: I bay not rit a letter for lo, these many days. The facts, I hav felt too bad on account of our movin up hear—Shelbinger, West, Gurley and Walker air hear and they can't bea consoled. Tha just keep on ravin like mar. Welker says if Linken had issued his proclamashen a few months sooner so that another car load of "free Americans of African descent," as onest old Abe calls 'em, coud go to Oberlin be woud a bin elected. But, I think their is some blame to be put on Sherman for not attenden to onest John Barcroft's letter and arresten the locofoco buttennut-seeseb party of Hoams County and baven 'em away at the time of the electshun.

The honorable and onest Judge Brinkerhoff, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, is sound on the goose. He went down to Canton with a military force and after consulten with onest Alexander Bierce, and onest Anson Pease and our onest and beloved brother who keeps the St Cloud Hotel, arrested McGreggor and Reitzell, and toted them off to Kamp Mansfield.

McGreggor and Reitzell is bitter seeseb.—The deny that the Chicagoer Platform is the Supreme law of the land, and also deny that the Constitution and the Union is a league with hell and a covenant with the devil.—Tha was opposed to bein drafted, and tha dispute the well known fact that onest A. Linken, Esquire, is the best man what ever split rails in Ameriky. It is sed tha deny that the normal condishun of "free Americans of Afriken descent" is unrestrained, unrestricted and unbanded liberty, and that the normal condishun of the Union party is to hold office, and that the normal condishun of the locofoeos, buttennut-seeseb, is to do the fighten, pay taxer and be drafted. Men what hold to such devilish seeseb principles as McGreggor and Reitzell shoud be hung, imprisoned, burnt at the stake, chawel up by a corn sheller, drowned in the canal and punished otherwise in sundry and divers manners. Sum Judges woud bea too proud to attend to arresten of locofoeos, but onest Judge Brinkerhoff int too proud to do anything forinist a locofoeo. He loves the enlerted people, and he is pizen on everybuddy what is forinist 'em like McGreggor and Reitzell is.

If us Union men ever git down from Salt River we'll arm the 'free Americans of Afriken descent' and arrest every secession copperhead what goes for the "Constitution as it is" and the Union as it was" and put them in some strong prison, or bang them.

DEER GUVENOR, there was a lot of fellers cum up from Fairfield County yesterday and this mornin on account of Dr. Olds being elected to the Legislature from Fairfield County. You had the "backbone" to arrest Olds and send him to Fort Lafayette, and I think you shoud arrest all who voted for him for the Legislature and send 'em to Fort Lafayette too. You have "the backbone to do it" if you straighten up and take the k-u-k-l-u-x-klan out of that back bone of yours.

There is no pack-mule in the army has half the backbone you have got.

We have nearly all turned infidel up hear. Some of the best preachers we had in the country is now rank infidels. The reason is plain to every intelligent contraband as well as to other people. The Bible says: "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land." &c. We all know that off-ice-hunter was the father and Africa was the mother of the Republican Party. We hav all along to the father with the sanctity that a pup sticks to a beech tree, nor hav we ever been wainten in devotion to the mother. We hav turned the temple erected for the worship of the living God into houses of praise and thanksgiving to Africa the beloved mother of our party.

For ther we hav shaken the Union to its deepest foundation, placed the Constitution at the mercy of Presidential Proclamashens and official edicts, gathered the red wax of toil and industry by taxation, reddened the rivers with blood and whitened the hills and valleys with bones, destroyed the liberties of white men, and America that was rejoiced in the beauty of her garments, and the promise of her days, we have dressed in sackcloth and caused her to mourn like Rachel or old. After doin so much for our father and mother, if the promise of the Bible is true, shoudent our days be long in the land what was given us? Of course tha shoud. But you know it haint bin so, for the buttennut-seeseb have beaten us everywhere. Like the gourd of JOSHUA, we sprung up in a night and withered in a day, comparatively spaken. We cum from the jimpmen wheels, numerous as an army with banners, and now shorn of our strength we air driv up Salt River by the cursed copperheads. Aint this enough for to make us infidels? I say it is a cussed sheme.

I think you had better go down to Washington and graze the back-bones of our Congressmen so tha can do something right smart for our cullered friends before their official lives expires. Their last hours air drawn right and the shoud bea up and doin. I onest old Abe's Proclamashen ken be put in force it will secure us about eight hundred thousand votes from the "free American of Afriken descent," and that will let us out of this cursed place and put us back in office.

DEER GUVENOR, if your back-bone keeps sound, tote us up a few barrels of whiskey next fall when you cum.

It is very unpleasant up hear. I think I will hire a substitute. Tha is a good many wants substitutes. If we had onest Old Abe up hear, and a few "free Americans of Afriken descent" to play the banjo and fiddle we coud enjoy ourselves more better. We will make money here. Tha is several Kompanies puttin up millsto manufacture shoddy cloth for the solgers clothes. Starch is riz. We hav to use so much of it to keep the cloth together 'till it is sold. We hav just started a printen office to manufacture greenbacks. Everythin wanted for the army we will furnish at 500 per cent. profit.

Welker is teachen Dancan Schneithis winter. Backus is actin Justice of the Peace.

C. N. Olds is deliveren literary lectures.  
DEER GUVENOR, draw your pay regularly. I must bring this letter to a close.

Give my respects to Marion C. Hills, of Medina, and to all other inquirin friends. And, Deer Guvener accept my best regards for yourself.

"Mi pen is bad, mi ink is pall; Mi huy two you shall never fail." If the editor of the Hoams County Farmer publishes this letter I think you had better arrest him if you "have the back bone to do it."  
Yours forever,  
JONATHAN Q. SMITH.

**Blacks have a Right to Know! But Whites have None!**

This is not the policy of the Democracy, but it is the policy of the Republican party, as we propose to prove. The records of Congress show that Lovejoy, of this state, during the last Congress, upon bearing of the arrest of two niggers, offered a resolution instructing a committee to inquire into the facts, which resolution passed by a vote of two to one. Then there is positive proof that the nigger is entitled to know the causes, whys and wherefores of his arrest.

Now, let us see the other side. At the opening of the present session of Congress, the Hon. W. A. Richardson offered a resolution inquiring into the causes why WHITE men of Illinois, without charges being made against them, were detained in the various forts and bastiles in the country, and this resolution was voted down by the same vote that the first one was voted up. Is this not a declaration, on the part of Republicans, that niggers have rights which white men have not? The white men of Illinois are not to know why they are imprisoned, but niggers in Washington must know why they are imprisoned. The last resolution was adopted upon the motion of a Republican member of Congress from this state, and the last resolution in favor of the white man was rejected on the motion of the same Republican. How do you like it? Is Illinois to be disgraced and degraded by this vile Lovejoy for any length of time? He is a disgrace to his race and state.—Freeport Bulletin.

**How to Make Union Men.**

A gentleman who left a portion of our army, just south of Lexington, a few days ago, says that the Union troops are having "a high old time" in that region. There is no fighting going on in that part of Kentucky, and the time is filled up in making arrests of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the rebels. These persons are tried by military courts, and the way justice is dispensed is a caution to Arkansas or Kansas. Those who furnished forage or provisions to John Morgan—or rather those who had not the power to resist his taking them—are all considered sympathizers, and punished or imprisoned, as the court shall decide. The modus operandi of these drum head courts is as follows: A farmer in the neighborhood is suspected of disloyalty, and is brought up standing before the military court, and all his niggers are called as witnesses, to swear against their masters. The following scene will explain all these grand dispensations of justice:

Lieut. Colonel (acting as Judge)—Cuffee, do you belong to this master? (pointing to his master.)

Cuffee—I does, yer honour.

Lieut. Colonel—Did your master furnish John Morgan forage for his horses and subsistence for his men?

Cuffee—Don't 'spose I understand you, Massa Colonel.

Colonel—Did he furnish John Morgan hay and corn for his horses and something to eat for his men?

Cuffee—I understand dat, yer honour.—Massa John Morgan he cum to de plantation one day, and he says to Massa: "Look here old fellow, my horses and men are hungry, and must hev something to eat for dem. Dere's no corn and your bread and bacon. I will pay you in 'federate money.'"

Colonel—Well, Cuffee, what did your master say to that?

Cuffee—Say why, golly, Massa Colonel, he say he coudn't want any 'federate money'—didn't tink 'twas worth a damn, no bow, and said he didn't hev mo'n enough to feed his own horses and hesself and niggers.

Colonel—Well, what happened then, Cuffee?

Cuffee—Den Massa John Morgan, he tell his sogors to get down off dere critters and help demselves, and dey did.

Colonel—Did your master make any resistance to their taking these things for themselves and horses?

Cuffee—No, he didn't fight 'em. Dere was a barn-yard full of dem gorrillas, as dey are called, and all sorts of shootin' fixin's, and Massa and but one old gun, and dat had no back. 'Spec old Massa had too much sense for dat.

Colonel—Is your master a loyal citizen, Cuffee?

Cuffee—'Spec I doesn't understand you Massa Colonel.

Colonel—I mean, is he a Union man or a Secessionist?

Cuffee—Oh, dat's it. Well, dis chile doesn't know for sartin. When de gorrillas was here, dey robbed, and den he was a Linkun man; and when the 'inkun sogors cum, dey rob him too—den I 'sape he is for de oder side.

Colonel—The man is guilty. Captain, put him in charge by the Provost Marshal. This Court stands adjourned for the present.

This is the way the Union men of Kentucky are badgered about—at the mercy of the two armies—and it is really hard for them to know which one treats them with the greatest harshness. All accounts say that a system of petty oppression has been inaugurated in their midst. We have a good account will be kept of those who employ negro witnesses in Kentucky and elsewhere. A day of reckoning will surely come for these political Colonels.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.

To keep warm in a cold day, women double the cape, and men double the horn.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By the resignation of Governor Magoffin on the 16th of August last, as Speaker of the Senate I became invested with the functions of the Executive department of the Commonwealth. Sincerely distrustful of my abilities at any time, to discharge the duties with satisfaction to myself and profit to the State, the high trusts connected with the position, I have ever more so at the moment, I was called to it, by reason of the condition of the State and Nation, then as now, so deeply convulsed by the existing rebellion. Under the conviction, however, that it is the imperative duty of every citizen of this Government—under which which we have grown and prospered as a people beyond any other of which history furnishes a record; which has thrown its potentialegis around all who have brought themselves within the pale of its beneficent institutions, in a manner which afforded perfect protection to every right pertaining to person or property; and which every patriot cherishes with pride and pleasure—whenever that Government was in peril and its integrity threatened, to devote himself to its service in any position to which he was called, I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, and have endeavored so far as was in my power, to promote the best interests of the Commonwealth in the brief period which has since elapsed.—Relying upon your patriotic counsel, assistance and co-operation, I shall continue, during the fraction of the term for which I have been chosen, to dedicate whatever energy and ability I possess, to a faithful discharge of my duties, having no other motive to direct my action than the honor, welfare and glory of the State.

A few days after I entered upon the duties of the Executive Department, the State was invaded by a large military force; and the disastrous results of the battle of Richmond, in which our small army of raw, undisciplined recruits were utterly routed, threw for a time nearly its entire territory into the possession of the Confederate forces. When that invasion took place, and that battle was fought, the General Assembly was in session, and, wholly unprotected as was the capital of the State, joint resolutions were very judiciously adopted, directing, first, the removal of the archives of the Commonwealth to Louisville, or some other place of security, and then, authorizing the removal of the seat of Government, temporarily, to that city. In accordance with these resolutions, the removal took place on the 1st of September, the Legislature closing the business of the session at that place on the 5th; and the General Assembly continued its session at the place designated there until the 20th of October, when I directed the return of the different departmental officers to the capital. The timely arrival of the army of the Cumberland, under its distinguished leader, Major General Buell, and the prompt assistance rendered us by our sister States of the Northwest, together with the equally prompt conversion of large numbers of our people into citizen soldiers, caused the insolent foe, who had dared to desecrate the soil of Kentucky with his hostile foot prints, to beat a hasty retreat, and since that time, until the present day, Kentucky has been free from the polluting tread of the enemies of her peace in any considerable force. Her tranquility, however, has been to some extent marred at intervals since, by small bands of guerrillas, who avail themselves of the State of the country to perpetrate outrages that are a disgrace to the age and to civilized warfare.

In this connection I desire to call your attention and invoke your earnest consideration to the condition of some portions of the Commonwealth, by reason of the depredations and desolations perpetrated by these predatory bands, who have been ever busy in the counties lying contiguous to the States of Virginia and Tennessee, have been almost entirely stripped of the necessities of life, and suffering in that region, to an extent hitherto unparalleled in the history of the Commonwealth, now exists. When the call for volunteers to defend the Government against the traitors who had banded together for its destruction, was made, the people of those counties responded with an alacrity, courage and patriotism worthy of the free sons of the nation, which they inhabit, and of the fame of Kentucky, which has ever been conspicuous for gallantry and patriotic devotion. They are still in the service of the country, and upon distant fields of military operations are periling their lives in the defence of that Union, which they have always been taught to venerate, and of that Government which, under the glorious Constitution of our fathers, has secured to its citizens a greater amount of happiness and prosperity than was ever vouchsafed to any other people. While they are thus engaged, I submit to you whether it is not the part alike of humanity and duty to make such provision for their suffering and helpless families as will remove them beyond the reach of want and starvation? I do not hesitate to commend this subject to your earnest attention, with an assured confidence that you will so dispose of it as to relieve the distresses of a desolated but patriotic and meritorious people.

The collection of the revenue has been seriously interfered with in certain localities, by the same causes which have produced so much individual distress. Exposed as they have been to continual raids by armed bands of marauders, the people have not only been deprived of their ability to meet their obligations, but the sheriffs in some instances have been induced to abandon collections under the apprehension that the sums collected might be wasted upon them by these marauders. Repeated notifications to this effect have been received by me during the last few months; and, while I could not admit the force of the difficulty, I was without power to provide a remedy. I had no armed force at my command by which to protect the people from these invasions; the armies of the Union, moving, as they do, by concentration; could not be diverted from their grand purposes in order to afford relief to suffering localities, and the consequence is that the Treasury of the State shows a greatly diminished revenue from what is ordinarily collected.

It is true the "State Guard Law," passed at the session of 1859-'60, and subsequently repealed, was re-enacted at your August session and by that law I was authorized to enroll the militia. But there were two important considerations which operated to prevent the law from being put into full execution. The

first is its cost, involving an expenditure of from six to seven millions of dollars per annum, for which no provision was made; and, second, the condition of the Treasury, in the absence of some definite plan for meeting its expenses, did not justify the attempt to put the system in operation. I have, for these reasons, deferred any action upon the subject until the re-assembling of the Legislature, when the whole matter could be brought to its consideration, and a proper disposition made of it. To this end I invoke to you my calm deliberation.

The State Guard law is, in my judgment, one of the most perfect acts of the kind to be found in any system designed to make reliable soldiers out of undisciplined militia. It was matured by military men of experience and ability, and combines all the excellencies of the militia systems of our sister States, relieved of their defects, together with such improvements as the experience and observation of those who framed it enabled them to commend to me. I do not, therefore, hesitate to commend it as the perfection of militia systems; and, if put in successful operation in Kentucky, I am confident it will prove as complete a protection to her against external and internal violence as could be devised. As before remarked, however, it is a system that will involve a heavy expenditure, and when fully in operation will necessitate a tax of fully one and quarter per cent, in addition to that now paid for revenue and educational purposes. I submit it to you, however, whether it would not be better that we should incur even this greater amount of taxation, if thereby the repose and safety of the State are secured, than to be subjected, as at present, to continual raids from and depredations by lawless and abandoned men. In other words, whether it would not be better to expend a portion of our means to secure the remainder, than to have the whole destroyed, or even subjected to the risk of destruction.

I refer you to the reports of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General for full information in regard to their respective departments. It will be seen by the Adjutant General's report that Kentucky has signaled her devotion to the Union by sending into the field for its defense upwards of forty-four thousand of her brave and gallant sons; and she has not yet ceased to respond to the demands upon her in the way of recruits for the military service. When it is borne in mind that, from the operation of various causes, the population of the State is now, as it has been from its inauguration, to a considerable extent divided in reference to the rebellion, the quota she has contributed to the grand army of the Union may justly be claimed as placing her among the foremost of those States who have signaled their devotion to the noble Constitutional Union. Kentucky has ever been true and loyal to the Government of our fathers; the nation has never been involved in difficulty or danger that she has not promptly responded to calls upon her manliness and patriotism; the blood of her sons enriches the soil of every battle-field upon which blood has been spilt and death defied in defense of our National rights and honor; and when the history of the present war for the preservation of the Union and maintenance of the Constitution comes to be written, no prouder or more significant monument of her patriotic devotion to the cause of constitutional freedom will be exhibited in all the glorious record of her past fame.

While the regular progress of the cause of common school education in the State has, like that of every other interest, been somewhat interfered with by the disturbed condition of the Commonwealth for the past year, I am gratified to be able to say that the wisdom of the provisions made for years ago by our predecessors, is being constantly made more manifest. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will inform you fully of the condition of that deeply important and interesting State interest, and I beg to commit it to your consideration.

An act was passed by Congress at its last session, and became a law by the approval of the President on the 22 day of July, 1862, relating to a donation of public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. By this act it is proposed to donate to such States as may accept its provisions within two years from the date of its approval by the President an amount of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, apportioned according to the census of 1860; and in the event that there is not the quantity of lands within the State, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, large tracts of land to be issued in lieu thereof, which scrip may be sold, and the proceeds thereof applied to the foundation of at least one college in the State, "whose leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." It is further provided that each State accepting the provisions of the act shall, within five years, provide at least one college for the purposes indicated. Without going into further details in regard to this beneficent provision of the general Government for the promotion of the great educational and industrial interests of the country, I will simply refer you to the act itself, and commend the subject to your faithful consideration. You understand too well the vital importance of fostering and promoting these great interests to require commendation of them from me. The substantial wealth of the Commonwealth, as well as its true greatness, depends so much upon education, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, that they should occupy the especial subjects of attention at all times by the enlightened representatives of the people, and I doubt not it will be consonant with your disposition as well as your judgment, to respond with cheerfulness and promptitude to this generous proffer of aid in their behalf by the common Government. No nation ever became truly great that did not enlighten its people and encourage, foster and protect its industry and labor. These constitute the sources from which all other blessings aggregate and individual, flow; and to doubt your disposition to render them all the aid required by legislation would be to question your intelligence and your fidelity to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

your intelligence and your fidelity to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

In connection with this subject I beg leave to refer to the patriotic conduct of those who are charged with the management of the affairs of our State Agricultural Society. When Kentucky was invaded, a few months since, by those who are in rebellion against the Government, and who are bending all their energies to its destruction, the Directory of the Society passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution directing that the whole of the means then on hand, amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars, should be placed at the disposal of the Executive for the defense of the State; and in accordance with the resolution the tender was made. It is true, the necessity for the funds thus tendered did not arise, by the act is none the less praiseworthy, and I should not be proud to have discharged my duty either to them or to myself had I not brought the subject to your attention, and thus expressed my grateful obligations.

The reports of the Keeper of the Penitentiary and of the Board of Examiners of that institution will fully advise you of its condition, and to them I refer you. These reports, together with the investigations to be made by your committees, will place you in possession of all the information necessary to an intelligent discharge of your duties in reference thereto. A change in the duties in reference to the institution is to take place on the 1st of March next, and you will, of course, in view thereof, take such action as may be necessary to the interests of the Commonwealth.

I have caused a full statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth to be made out by the Auditor of Public Accounts, which will be laid before you. This statement exhibits the condition of the Treasury on the 10th day of October last, and presents, in a comprehensive and intelligible form, the different state of the public funds under the different heads for which money is raised by taxation in the State. It also presents the estimate receipts and expenditures for the year 1863, the amount of the debt of the State, and the amount of its assets; together with an exhibit showing the amount of taxable property for the year 1862, as reported by the Commissioners of Tax for the several counties of the State, with the exception of the counties of Floyd, Fulton, Letcher, Perry and Pike, from which counties no returns have been received, and those counties the valuation of 1861 is substituted. By this paper the financial condition of the State is presented in a manner perfectly clear and intelligible, and will prove a most valuable auxiliary to you in the discharge of your duties.

After this cursory view of the condition of the State as an independent member of the Republic, and in the conduct of whose affairs you, as the Legislative department, take the initiative in what is directory in the management of them, I proceed now to the consideration of the attitude which Kentucky has assumed in the inauguration of a rebellion, and the consequences which affect the civil and material world. And here let me premise that Kentucky stands guiltless of all the blood that has been shed in this deplorable controversy. From the countless battle-field, covered with the bodies of the slain, none can arise to arraign her as the cause of the slaughter. From the beginning her voice has been for Peace. In every conceivable mode in which that voice could find utterance she was heard begging and imploring for Peace. She spoke to the nation through her Legislature, through her Representatives in Congress, through a special delegation sent to the Peace Convention at Washington; and, still more recently and more emphatically, in the Border State Convention held in this city. And to her, too, belongs the high honor of proposing to the Congress, through our distinguished and venerable Statesman and Patriot, a compromise known as the "Crittenden Resolutions," which, if adopted, would have settled the controversy upon terms fair, just and honorable to all, and which must, in the end, be the basis of any satisfactory adjustment consistent with the present Constitution. Every sensible consideration of the interests of either National, State, or individual welfare, prompted her so to act. She regarded the integrity of the Nation as her bulwark against foreign interference, and her shield against internal disturbance. She regarded the State as sovereign within her chartered limits for all purposes not specially committed to a National Constitutional Government. And looking beyond mere Governmental regulations she considered carefully the happiness of the individual citizen, and properly concluded that it could only be secured by strict adherence to the Constitution of the United States and a maintenance of the undelimited powers themselves. In this latter view she had, at a very early period of our national history, eminently distinguished herself, and shown how sensitive she was upon even the appearance of any encroachment upon the rights of the States. If, in her zeal in defense of those rights, she overstepped the limits of State power, something must be pardoned to the excitement of 1793, which in resisting encroachment fell into an error by constructively asserting for the States, as antagonistic to National usurpation, powers equally inconsistent with the maintenance of the stability of the Republic. At least such has been the argument built upon the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of that period. But even then it was never contended that redress was to be sought for out of the Union and not in it. While nullification was declared to be the rightful remedy, it was, as explained by Mr. Madison, only to hold in abeyance the exercise of power until the question of jurisdiction could be settled by the arbiters provided for in the National Constitution. Her whole history is that of a Union-loving, loyal people. She has shown this in Peace and in War. The war of 1812, and the war with Mexico were signalized by Kentucky valor, and the bones of her sons were left upon every battle-field. And when, too, the first germ of this rebellion opened in South Carolina upon the pretext of an oppressive Tariff, no State was more severe in its denunciation and none more efficient to suppress it. But whatever glory she may have achieved, either in combating the foreign enemies of the country, or in its diplomacy, or in the National councils, it will all be eclipsed by the manner in which she has borne herself in the present awful crisis. The future historian will give to her the praise of having been calm when all others were excited—as having been far above all mere questions of pecuniary interest or of party success.

[Continued on 4th page.]

# THE BULLETIN.

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## The Governor's Message.

The Message of Gov. Robinson to the Kentucky Legislature is spread at large before our readers in this issue of the Bulletin. It is a document written with great clearness, dignity and elegance throughout, and the latter half of it, especially, is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of lofty, manly patriotism, and blazes with the electrical fires of genuine eloquence. We trust the public will receive this impressive manifesto from the Chief Executive officer of the State, in the spirit in which it has been addressed to them. Kentuckians have always endeavored to develop the characteristics of a noble people described by Edmund Burke, having too much honor to inflict an injury on others, but at the same time too much spirit to submit to indignity or wrong from any quarter, on any pretext.

The latter half of the Governor's Message, borne with this noble spirit, in which he calls on the Legislature to set the seal of their condemnation on the unconstitutional and madly impolitic schemes of the Federal Administration. There are some things in the first half of the Message which we regretted to find there, indications of political opinions we deem unsound, and imputations against political opponents which we believe unjust. Most palpably unjust do we regard his accusation that the Legislative and Executive Departments (meaning Gov. Magoffin and the first Legislature elected under his Administration) were "disposed to obstruct the General Government in the exercise of its legitimate powers." On the contrary, the majority of that Legislature supported the very policy which Gov. Robinson (then a Senator) approved; and as to Gov. Magoffin, the worst that can be added against him, in support of the accusation that he was disposed to obstruct the "legitimate" powers of Federal Government, is, that having heartily co-operated with Gov. Robinson and his party in their neutrality policy, he (Magoffin) was sincerely for adhering to it after Robinson & Co., its originators, had abandoned and repudiated it. We know of no case in which Gov. Magoffin attempted to obstruct the "legitimate" functions of the Federal Government; nor of any other case in which he attempted to obstruct the "illegitimate" acts of the President in any form more emphatic, or in any spirit more hostile, than is exemplified, and as we think very properly and justifiably, by Gov. Robinson himself, in his own Message now under notice, wherein he denounces Lincoln's policy in terms of terrible significance, and calls on the Legislature to stamp it with their solemn reprobation. Is it a merit in Gov. Robinson to do what it was a fault or a crime in Gov. Magoffin to do?

Gov. Robinson's denunciation of secession and secessionists is very severe; but this is balanced, perhaps overbalanced, by the severity of his denunciation of abolition and abolitionists. We are not now and never have been advocates of the doctrine or practice of secession. We have rejected the doctrine as a heresy and the practice as a revolution. But let the truth be told and do justice even to the devil. It is a historical fact that the heresy of secession was an invention of the Puritanical Yankees. They invented it in the time of old John Adams' administration; they broached it to the public in the time of Jefferson's administration; they threatened to carry it out fully, and did carry it out partially, in the time of Madison's administration, when we were at war with the most gigantic power of Christendom; and now, they are only too glad, we sincerely believe, that the pluck which they lacked in 1812-15, has been displayed by South Carolina's assumption of the odium of the heresy; for we do not doubt that at heart the abolitionists of New England were as much or more disunionists than the secessionists of South Carolina. But the beginning of our deplorable national troubles was not, as so many shallow politicians and ignorant or silly or prejudiced people seem to think, either in the act of South Carolina's secession, or its inevitable consequences. As well might it be said the ploughmen who attacked the British at Concord and Lexington, brought on the War of the American Revolution. Antecedent causes inevitably led to the awful results in both cases; and, though Gov. Robinson's researches may not as yet have conducted him to the discovery, yet it is an incontestable fact, which history will record and fasten forever on her indelible pages, that Abolition was the potential provocation to Secession; Abolition menaced for forty long years; Abolition as fatal to the Constitution and the Union as Secession itself.

But we are not inclined to adverse criticism on Gov. Robinson's Message. We believe him to be a gentleman, a patriot and an honest man. The errors of his Message are the natural fruit of his political associations and prejudiced education. We have faith that experience (for he is neither an educated nor practiced statesman) will redeem him from false impressions and positions, for we know he is as independent-minded as he is honest-hearted. And on the whole, even if we were inclined to criticism, candor compels us to the acknowledgment that the merits far outweigh in importance and effect the demerits of his Message.

## THE NEWS.

The most important news of the week may be summed up as follows: The great expedition of Gen. Sherman, destined for land attack on Vicksburg, was landed a short distance up the Yazoo river, some 15 or 20 miles back Vicksburg, having been transported there in sixty steamers conveyed by several gunboats. The army at once marched against the Confederate fortifications, but after several days' terribly hard fighting and sustaining heavy losses in killed, wounded, prisoners, missing and materials of war, were repulsed and retreated to their transports. In the meantime, the Federal gunboats, after seeing Sherman's army landed, proceeded up the river, hunting a fight, expecting to destroy some ship yards and the military works protecting the same. They were accommodated with a fight and were repulsed. The fleet of transports with the remnant of Sherman's army at last accounts were slowly working their way up the Mississippi river for Memphis and had reached Napoleon, Ark.; twenty of the vessels were learned from private advices, being filled with wounded. Gen. Banks from New Orleans did not effect a junction, as was expected, with Sherman at Vicksburg; and indeed it is supposed that he will have to make a terrible fight at Port Hudson before he can pass that strongly fortified place, supported as it is also by a large land army.

For several days in succession the Federal newspapers reported the probable capture of Springfield, Mo., by a Confederate force under Gen. Marmaduke. It was added, also, that a Federal force (Mo. State troops) sent for the relief of Springfield, on reaching there, sent a flag of truce to the Confederate Commander, which resulted in their going over to and joining the Confederate standard. But the latest news contradicts all this, and says Springfield was not captured by the rebels at all. What the real truth is, we are yet to learn.

One of the most signal events of the war was a naval fight in the bay of Galveston, the rebels attacking both by land and water. The result was, that the Federal iron-clad, Harriet Lane, after nearly all her crew were killed, surrendered; that another U. S. vessel, the ———— for fear of capture, was blown up by her own officers, Commodore Renshaw and others blown up with her, and that the four remaining Federal vessels fled, leaving the city in the hands of Gen. Magruder, who has thus added to the laurels of Big Bethel, the re-conquest of the chief city of Texas.

In Tennessee, the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg are confronting each other in sullen inactivity, between Murfreesboro and Tallahoma, at which last named place the Confederates are entrenched in a position of unusual natural strength. Perhaps both armies are too much employed by their late conflicts, to resume any very heavy active operations.

Grant's army seems to be checked somewhere on the line of the Railroad, which was destroyed in his rear, threatening loss of communication and supplies, between Holly Springs and Memphis. All quiet as usual on the Potomac and Rappahannock, Burnside's main army still lying at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, making no movements, save small reconnoitering parties. Rumors of heavy expeditions on the Southern coast are afloat, but we know too little of them to give any definite account.

Adieu to the Republican Party. The Guardian, hitherto an earnest Republican paper, published at Patterson, New Jersey, and edited by O. Vanderhorst, known as the "Passive Dutchman," who stamped that State for Lincoln in 1860, bids adieu to the Republican party as follows: "We cut loose from the Republican party because the testament of their origin is finished and the book is closed. No other has been opened that we are a party to. The cohesion of the spoils, and the plenteousness of power in which the little men now made great, reveal and become arrogant, we have no part nor lot in it. \* \* \* We abandon no broken down and defeated organization on account of fallen fortunes and desperate prospects, but on the high tide of prosperity, with a paper currency of wonderful fecundity, reaching higher and stooping lower than that of any other scheme of the most visionary dreamers. With the writ of habeas corpus suspended in States known to be loyal and at peace with the government. With Provost Marshals in every State, above and beyond State law, and an army and a navy such as the world has never seen. With a people for patience and self-abnegation, the absolute monarch of the most irresponsible age could not have anything more to wish for. Riches and honors, or what passes for such, are in the hands of the party as a party, whose ranks we to-day, as journalists, abandon for the purer, and as we believe the truer path of duty."

Congress has passed a bill extending till March, the time within which unexpired deeds and other conveyances may be validly executed. The impossibility of procuring stamps in many sections of the country makes such an extension a matter of necessity.

Three or four steam war vessels have been ordered in pursuit of the Alabama. Meanwhile advices have been received showing that six more confederate war steamers have been fitted out in British ports, and paid for in confederate cotton bonds.

The new Government bakery in the course of construction at Jeffersonville, Indiana, will soon be completed. The machinery is already on the ground. This new bakery will have capacity to supply sixty thousand pounds of bread daily.

There are said to be 15,000 Tennesseeans in the Federal army.

## The Doings in Congress.

We do not think proper to incumber our columns and thus vex our readers, with all the formal details of the action in Congress. For the most part, the negro, nigger, nig, seems to engage the thoughts of the predominating Yankee Abolition majority in that body, once properly called the National Legislature, now the bigotted representative of a fanatical section. "Yes, the everlasting nig-nig-nigger, is the great open theme of their 'windy suspiration and forced breath,'" while in fact another subject equally, nay more earnestly, absorbs their secret and more silent thoughts—a subject ever dear and paramount with the Yankees—the subject, namely, of the almighty dol-dol-dollar. The dol-dol-dollar is now, what the dime was formerly, the unit of the Yankees; and hundreds and thousands and millions of dol-dol-dollars, are come to be now their common terms of quantity. They don't say as much about the dol-dol-dollar as they do about the nig-nig-nigger, for the simple reason that stunning the public ear with the cry of nig-nig-nigger, will blind the eyes of the people to their abstractions from the Treasury of the dol-dol-dollar—and sooth, the Yankee, in such cases, is very willing to be stone-blind by the light of the sun. Although they make a loud and lugubrious noise in public over the nig-nig-nigger, they do a much heavier business over the dol-dol-dollar, Yankee-like, in secrecy and silence. Abolition is a theme to be ventilated before the public. Any body may bave, for the asking, even without the asking, and moreover, in spite of deprecations, any amount of first rate Abolition rhetoric, such as it is, from any number of Yankee Abolition stumblers, demagogues, congressmen, clergymen, lecturers, professors and school marms, at the price of a dime per head to the listeners, or even for nothing, provided the orators may be permitted in secrecy and silence to fob his dol-dol-dollars out of the profits of iniquitous jobs and fraudulent contracts for furnishing shoes shingled between the soles with wood-shavings, and coats made of "shoddy"—shoddy being cloth made of old rotten rags torn by machinery into a semblance of wool and woven over again, but of such flimsy texture as scarcely to hold the stitches while the garment is being put together. The nigger has a countenance which Yankee sagacity knows attracts the admiration of mankind. His dark features are the more admirable in broad sun-light. Hence his beaming picture is forever openly exhibited by the calculating skill of Yankee showmen and Yankee artists. But their idea of the doings of men with the dollar is, that they should be considered secret and confidential—at least as much as possible. The bright rays reflected from the disks of shining silver and gold coins, and even the pleasing hues of Treasury green-backs, are best appreciated in the shade, by your discreet and considerate Yankee.

There are in progress in Congress, bills for the issue of \$900,000,000 of government bonds, payable at long law; \$300,000,000 of bonds bearing about half-interest (about 3 1/2 per cent) designed to float as currency; and \$300,000,000 of Treasury notes like those now in circulation; making in all an additional indebtedness on the part of the government of Fifteen Hundred Millions of Dollars. There are some other propositions for other purposes (one of which is to furnish small change) to authorize the issue of other bonds, notes or scrip, for the trifling sums of fifty, a hundred, or two hundred millions, as may be deemed convenient by our honest and economical Secretary of the Treasury—all which will doubtless pass—for the President and Mrs. Grimesley and many other friends have still unfilled carpet sacks, and every Congressman has five hundred patriotic constituents with respectably-sized pocket-books and satchels, whose mouths, like that of the horse-leech's daughter are voraciously vocal with the cry of "give!" "give!" "give!" us more green-backs.

The great recent excitement in the price of gold is supposed by some to have been produced, at least in part, by these enormous financial schemes in Congress, aggravated probably by the frequent reverses of the Federal armies of late. It is one of the tricks of trade to call this excitement a rise in the price of gold, though every man of sense knows it only means a decline in the value of paper—a depreciation of government credit, bonds, treasury notes, &c., &c. And this tendency to depreciation, besides the causes above specified, is accelerated by the grave fear, which begins to be openly avowed by honest and sensible men in business circles, that all forms of government issues, whether bonds or notes, will in the end, either from military or financial necessity, be wholly or partially repudiated! With the history of England before us, the least we may expect is, that all these issues will be consolidated and funded at a very low rate, with no provision for the certain redemption of anything but the low rate of interest—no one expecting the actual payment of the principal. Just as it was in England, and just so, or more so, may it be here.

Propositions are also pending in Congress to grant many millions of dollars in aid of negro emancipation in Missouri, Maryland, and the so-called new State of Western Virginia, lately cut out by a rude species of Yankee surgery from the side of the Old Dominion. The fanatics in Congress will no doubt pass all the measures; and the next thing following, will be the offer of a similar and larger bribe to Kentucky for the

same object. Kentucky can manage her own domestic affairs, without any outside assistance; and even if she needed money to execute her policy, she would honestly seek it from those who have the right to grant it, and not from Congress which has neither moral or political jurisdiction over the subject of slavery in the States, nor constitutional power to appropriate money for such a purpose.

Various other propositions are also pending in Congress—one approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation—another indemnifying him and his subordinates for all illegal arrests and imprisonments of citizens, saving them harmless against all suits for trespass and false imprisonments, as if there was any honest Judge in all Christendom who would suffer such a shameful and infamously unconstitutional act to be pleaded in bar to a suit in damages—another proposing to organize and arm a large force of negroes against the South, &c., &c.—for we need not particularize further. The effect of all these things is shown in the growing tendency to mutiny in the army, for which one regiment has already been disbanded, while discontent is signally displaying itself in many others, those who volunteered to fight for the Union, being unwilling to fight for the emancipation of the nig-nig-nigger.

For the Bulletin. In the Acts of the Apostles, 19 Chap. 32 Ver., we have a striking description of the confused condition of the Powers at Washington City:

"Somewhere cried one thing, and somewhere another; for the Assembly was confused, and the most part knew not wherefore they were come together."

This assembly, for the worship of the Goddess Diana, and the present Congress are alike in several respects. Some cry one thing and some another. They are confused. The most part know not for what they are come together. There is, however, this difference: The Ephesians cried "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," and the Americans are crying "Great is the Negro of America," or in other words, the "Free American of African descent." The Negro—the Diana of the Abolitionists—must be great to break up such a Government as ours was, and cause the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of our race, and bring sorrow and mourning to every home in our land.

How many millions of money and thousands of men has "On to Richmond" cost this country? And they are not so near the much desired spot as they were months ago. If their first attempt to go to Richmond had been successful the two sections—the people—would not have been united yet, for War is division.

## Peace.

It is gratifying to those who are disposed to do what is right, to see that there is a growing sentiment among the people in favor of peace. There was a time when they—save the "disloyal" democrats—were clamorous for war, but that was before so many thousands of men were killed, so many thousands of children orphaned. When the sad and realities of war are brought home to them, a different sentiment begins to manifest itself.

When will we have peace? Will we bring it about by fighting? In our opinion, we cannot. We have been fighting for almost two years, and the prospect for peace is farther off than ever. In the East, three great campaigns have been set on foot, which were apparently designed to crush out the rebellion, and what is the result? We find nothing but disaster and defeat. There have been some bloody battles fought elsewhere, and some victories won for Northern arms, but in the great contests, where the "backbone" of the rebellion is, we have met with nothing but disaster, and the "backbone" remains sound. The question may be asked here, why was it that, when we gained victories elsewhere that our army met with such disastrous results in the East? It is all owing to the incompetency of the Administration. In our opinion, a peace can never be conquered by fighting, even with a competent Administration at the head of affairs, and how much less can we expect it when they are controlled by such mullet heads as now stand at the head of the nation. Today we find the rebellion not only not put down, but really strengthened, which fact of itself goes to show that peace cannot be attained through the instrumentality of war, but must be had through other means. Another President might be the means, or a Convention of the people represented by delegates; but we may war on and on under the present policy, and still not attain the great end desired by all true patriots.

Democratic Union. SPEECH OF MR. COBDEN.—Mr Cobden made a speech at Midhurst, December 16, on the distress in Lancashire. He said he did not believe any good could result from the intervention of England in America, even by advice and remonstrance. He spoke of the distress as having been caused by the national policy of recognizing blockades in time of war, and argued therefrom that the relief was a national duty. He showed that the manufacturers were doing their duty.

W. H. Podgon, proprietor of the Winchester (Penn.) Jeffersonian, a paper which was suppressed some time since for alleged treasonable utterances, has brought action against United States Marshal Milward, who seized the property of the establishment. He lays the damages at \$20,000.

THE DEFENSES OF MOBILE AND THE ORETO.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 27th has the following:

On one dark night, not very long since, the Oreto slipped out, and in the self-same night, by a singular chance, another craft, destined to remain here, slipped in, and all so quietly as to deceive even the Fort Morgan garrison. They would be incredulous if we were to hint to them that some dark night, while riding at anchor, watching their prey on the outer bar, a black iron monster or two might suddenly emerge from the pitchy darkness, and dash into their ribs with a crash that would send them shrieking after their comrades of the Cumberland and Congress.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly met at Frankfort on the 8th inst. We present below so much of the proceedings as we deem interesting to our readers.

## IN THE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the relief of those who have been brought to want by the rebellion.

Mr. Wolfe offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz: Resolved, That those portions of the Governor's message which relate to the subject of the emancipation of slaves in the State of Kentucky, and the proclamation issued on the 1st of January, by the President, be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A bill to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company passed.

Mr. Allen offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the President of the United States be requested to restore Col. John H. McHenry, jr., to his former position in the army of the nation; and that he be urged to attend to his rapid promotion.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky hereby enters her solemn protest to the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued on the first day of January, 1863, because it is unconstitutional, and if designed as a war measure, is both unwise and impolitic.

2. Resolved, That the President of the United States, as a Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, has no power given him by the Constitution, either by proclamation, manifesto, or edict, or in any other way, to emancipate or liberate the slaves of any one whatever; and all such power, when assumed, is without any right whatever, and therefore null and void.

3. Resolved, That the loyal people of the United States intend to put down this wicked rebellion at the cost of whatever blood and treasure it may require, but at the same time they intend to preserve, inviolate, that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States, and leave no precedent for any one in after life to take from them any of their rights.

4. Resolved, That slavery in the United States is peculiarly and exclusively a State institution, the control of which has never been given to the General Government; and any State now, or after this rebellion shall have been put down, that has heretofore emancipated her slaves may again, in her organic law, incorporate said institution, and again foster and protect slavery without the consent of the general Government.

5. Resolved, That the Union and the Constitution must and shall be maintained.

Mr. Underwood offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing all executions which may issue upon judgments obtained at the same term of any court, against the same defendant, upon the same footing, so as to divide the proceeds of any sale of such defendant's property pro rata among the several plaintiffs in the different executions; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing lands sold under attachments and judgments or decrees of a chancellor, to be redeemed in the same manner as lands sold under execution; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. B. J. Brown offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, viz:

Resolved, That in order that there may be an early adjournment of this Legislature at this House will, on next Monday at 11 o'clock A. M., proceed to consider the bill to divide State into Congressional districts; and on next Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., to the consideration of the bill fixing the compensation of the Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Cleveland introduced a bill for the benefit of the citizens of Augusta, Bracken County whose property was destroyed by Confederates under Col. Basil Duke, in the battle of Sept. 27, 1862.

REBEL AND UNION LOSSES DURING THE YEAR.—The reported losses in the various battles fought last year, show an aggregate rebel loss of 99,409 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the Union loss was 106,819. Estimates of losses in battles of which there are no reports of casualties, increase these figures to 108,897 for the rebel loss, and to 132,819 for the Union loss.

Henry Ward Beecher, having talked about the troops upon which New England has given to the war, is reminded by the Hartford Times that it may become historical that a draft was necessary in every State, and that even the tune of \$165 bounty could not induce Connecticut Abolitionists to 'take the field.'

COL. BLISS ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING DR. OLDS.—We understand that Col. Bliss, who assisted in taking Dr. Olds, on the night of the 12th of August last, was arrested at the American Hotel in this city, on yesterday, by the sheriff of Fairfield county, and taken to Lancaster, where he will be tried for kidnapping.—Ohio Statesman, 30th.

Flour from SORGHUM SEED.—A man in Ohio has succeeded in manufacturing from sorghum seed a very good article of flour, pronounced by all to be superior to buckwheat. The same machinery was used for the latter, with an ingenious alteration.

The telegraph informs us that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay the loan of 1842 in coin. The debt amounts to \$2,800,000, and was due on the 1st inst.

Gen. George B. Crittenden, of the Confederate Army, died at Knoxville, Tenn., a few days ago. He was the eldest son of Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

## GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

## OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant, and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole paper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street. Mayville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor. ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily. ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Brl or gallon. ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choice Brown and White Sugars always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply. ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades. ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish. ALEX. MADDOX.

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and self-poised and self-sustained, planting herself upon the Constitution of the Union and the rights of the States, she placed herself and all that she had upon the altar of Patriotism.

To do this was no easy task. In the angry discussions which preceded hostilities, and in the complication of party issues, the Legislative and Executive Departments of the State Government had been placed in hands known to be Southern in their sympathies, and disposed to obstruct the General Government in the exercise of its legitimate powers. A revolution at home had first to be effected, and this was done by appeals to the reason and justice of the people themselves. The loyal men of Kentucky, with profound wisdom, endeavored to keep the State out of this fratricidal quarrel, and to maintain, so long as it was practicable, an informal neutrality, under cover of which she might the more powerfully address herself to the people of the North and the South, and bring them to reason. She threw herself forward, like a military wall, between the exasperated sections, hoping that, from her central position—being coterminous with six powerful States, and having the great rivers of the Cumberland and Tennessee debouching within her borders, and upwards of seven hundred miles of coast on the Ohio and the "Inland Sea"—her geographical importance, if nothing else, might cause her voice to be heard. But during this whole trying interval she was against Secession, against Abolitionists, against agitators; yet she never was guilty of the folly of denying to the Union the right to exercise any powers in this State that were conceded to it in others. The right to possess forts and hospitals, and of transit for troops, was too unquestionable to be controverted, how much soever the necessity for its exercise might be deplored. Kentucky neutrality never meant anything like this, although it was avowedly seized upon by Southern sympathizers and construed to be a declaration of war against the Union. All her efforts proved unavailing—the Southern heart was fired—the fatal blow was struck at Charleston—and Kentucky herself was invaded and seized upon as a "military necessity" by Southern General. When example, caution, and supplication had all failed, Kentucky was compelled to choose between Union or Disunion. She unhesitatingly ranged herself under the old flag of our country, and, painful as the alternative was, she threw all of her energies into the contest, and has responded, from that moment up to this hour, to every legitimate call made upon her by the Government for men or means with which to prosecute the war to a successful issue. She has furnished fifty-one regiments and two batteries for the field, and the battles of Mill Spring, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, on the Sandy, at Wild Cat, at the Cumberland Gap, and at Murfreesboro, and last, tho' not least, at Murfreesboro, vouch for the bravery of her troops and the skill of her officers.

From this brief but not vain-glorious allusion to the action of Kentucky, one would naturally suppose that so much loyalty and so much sacrifice would have endeared her to all her sister States, and that her rights would have been most scrupulously regarded. But has it been so? Has Kentucky no right to complain of a disregard of those rights, and frequently of a wanton violation of them? Let this important question be answered by setting forth the wrongs she has suffered, and which daily increase in frequency and violence.

She has a right to complain that her neutrality has been denounced in the halls of Congress as either treasonable or cowardly, or both. This is a most unkind return to those patriotic and loyal men, who, perfectly understanding the difficulties in their path, adopted the only line of policy that could stem the tide of Southern sympathy, and in so doing kept safely to her moorings a great State, which, if it had been lost to the Union, would greatly have weakened the national strength, if it had not, indeed, changed the whole character of the war. But this, perhaps, is an ephemeral wrong, which eventually may recoil upon its perpetrators, and be visited upon them with contemporaneous and historic contempt.

She has a right to complain that, since the occupancy of her country by the Federal troops, the rights of property have not been duly respected. Under the specious plea of "military necessity," farms have been laid waste, provisions have been seized, forage has been collected, and instead of being bought in open market, where supply would have been ample and the competition fair, commissaries have gone with teams and soldiers, taking grain and other commodities from the farmers, at whatever price the commissaries chose to affix to them, and utterly regardless whether the farmers could spare them or not, and instead of prompt payment, leaving in its stead exorbitant certificates, which have to pass through many hands before they are properly audited, and then to pass into the general vortex of governmental claims. In consequence of this oppressive and inexorable, because unnecessary, conduct, many of our farmers have been deprived of the means of subsisting their own stock during the present winter, and the direct and consequential losses to them have been ruinous in the extreme. Yet even this might have been and has been borne as one of the unpleasant concomitants that follow the marches or encampments of troops—but still it is a matter of wonder to Kentuckians why a different rule prevails on the opposite side of the river. Why is it that all supplies are bought and paid for in Ohio, the Government coming in as any other purchaser, while the same things are unceremoniously seized in Kentucky? Has Kentucky lost any of her equality with other loyal States, and if not, who is responsible for making a disparaging difference with her?

I call your attention to these as among the many annoyances our people endure; and perhaps they complain less of them because there looms up before them a more gigantic evil—one, the bare contemplation of which sickens the heart and fills all with gloomy and dreadful forebodings. I allude to the disturbance of the slave property of Kentucky.

Whether it would have been better for her that the institution had never been incorporated in her civil polity, it is useless now to inquire. It was brought from our old mother, Virginia, and by men who had fought through the Revolutionary war until its triumphant conclusion. Whatever Utopian notions there may be about African liberty, those men had achieved African freedom. It came among us unnumbered with prejudices, and the gradual growth of a century of mutual accommodation, until the relative rights of master and slave were fully understood and so administered as to lead to mutual prosperity and advancement. The African captive, the creature of superstitions ignorance and savage cruelty, was gradually emerging from his low estate to one of comprehension of the true principles of the Christian religion and human civilization. He had broken his idols and worshipped with fervor and intelligence the Great God of the Universe. To such an extent had this civilization progressed that, on this day and in this State, to compare the American of African descent with his Caffre or Hottentot progenitor, would be absurd. This advancement has

been under the tutelage of a humane but necessary subjection to a superior race, and if false humanity violates it, the result will be that the "American of African descent" must either revert to his original barbarism, or perish from the earth, the victim of a liberty he could not appreciate, or the victim of a law that have already exterminated the aboriginal savage.

Kentucky, in separating from the "Old Dominion," engrafted the institution upon her own fundamental law, and from that day to this it has been uninterruptedly protected by her own constitutional and legislative enactments. Her right to this species of property has never been questioned. It is sanctioned in the National Covenant, has been protected by Congressional provision for its recovery, and solemnly adjudged by the Supreme Court. Kentucky held it liable to the incidents of the status, and bore with much patience the losses sustained by those whose fugitives from labor. She lost annually from this cause more than any State in the Union; yet she never attempted violence in its recovery. Although she had much complaint against fanatic citizens of the Northwestern States, she felt the force of the distinction between irresponsible individuals and the acts of those great Commonwealths. She therefore did not consider these vexatious interferences from her neighbors as a just cause for her to break up the fraternity of sister States, or to seek redress outside of the Constitution of the United States. She was aware that a prudent and judicious administration, constituted best safeguard for her slave and every other species of property, and when an attempt was made to seduce her from her allegiance, she "frowned indignantly" upon the first seductive enticements upon her loyalty. In the antecedent pretenses and preparations for the rebellion, she took no part. As an abstract question, and one of but little practical value, and looked on with indifference upon the Kansas imbroglio—regarding it as more speculative than of real importance, considering that, according to the conceded rights of the States, each Territory, on becoming a State, would settle the question according to the views it took of the interests involved. And hence, in the Presidential election, while she chose for her own candidate one who maintained the abstract view of the Southern question, she was glad to see the Northern side enunciating in their Chicago platform a distinct disavowal of any right or purpose to interfere with slavery in the States where it already existed by law. To this position the successful candidate was unmistakably committed, and hence it was that, while Kentucky was disappointed by the defeat of her own candidate, she felt hopeful that no impassable barrier had been presented to a peaceful adjustment of all pending difficulties. She never allowed herself to be carried away by the momentary excitement of the moment to stop to discuss the value of the Union. In her estimation, nothing could compare with it in value, or compensate for its loss; and hence, when the Southern politicians made bare their treacherous purposes, regardless of the disruption it made in her own social fabric, and the utter derangement and ruin of her commercial interests, she took her stand on the side of the Union, and has maintained it with her treasure and her blood. The Constitution of the Union has not yet been changed, and with her consent never shall be.

But since the commencement of this civil war, there has suddenly grown up a theory outside of and above the Constitution, and a new doctrine has been introduced into practical exhibition—that military necessity is not to be measured by Constitutional limits, but must be the judge of the extent of its powers. As an offshoot from this political heresy there have appeared among us not only anti-slavery propagandists, but men who have actually presumed to overrule our own State laws, and to turn regiments brought here ostensibly for our protection into cities of refuge for runaway slaves. To such an extent has this been carried, that not only have our citizens been driven from the camps where they have traced their property into the possession of the soldiers, but the civil officers have been prevented from serving any process for their recovery. This high-handed and iniquitous conduct is daily and hourly weakening the cause of the Union and paralyzing the efforts to suppress the rebellion. In addition to all this, it is putting the State to imminent peril. It is asking too much of the citizen to expect him to fold his arms in quiet submission when his property is taken from him in his very presence, and to be rudely thrust aside at the point of the bayonet when he attempts to claim it. Your State laws are already ample for redress of offenses against the property of the citizen, as the same have been ordinarily committed; but I suggest to you the propriety of other and more stringent laws, to be enacted as soon as the abolition soldiers in this particular, and to do this effectually there should be a solemn re-affirmation of the great truth, that in all free governments the military is and must be subject to the civil authority, and by proper legislation give the practical meaning by providing for its maintenance at all hazards.

It is but just to add that this accusation does not apply indiscriminately to all the regiments that have been marched into Kentucky. The commanders of many of them oppose the practice as far as they can do so consistently with what they believe to be their duty as subject to the rules and articles of the military, and the Proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 22d of September last. To that Proclamation I would now call your special attention.

While I am willing to believe that the President thought that his proclamation would have a beneficial effect in extending the close of the war, it is now apparent that he has lent too much ear to the schemes of abolition partisan leaders, who have practiced upon his patriotic heart, blinded his better judgment, alarmed his fears, and induced him to publish a manifesto from which nothing but evil, and that continually, can flow. As an operative edict in the Southern rebellious States, it can have no other effect than to strengthen them in their rebellion and give a tolerable pretext to their cause. He might with as much reason have issued a proclamation commanding them to lay down their arms, equally expose him to a contemptuous rejection of his scheme.

But he makes a distinction between slavery in the rebel States and slavery in the loyal States, and proposes to the latter a complete emancipation, an equivalent for their surrender of the institution itself. It is probable that this proposition was intended especially for Kentucky; but how vain is an offer when there is no power to accept it, even if there was a disposition to do so? Kentucky's Constitution gives the institution a partner in her settled policy, and the question is a concluded one, only to be re-opened by the call of a Convention and the adoption of a new Constitution. This could not, and does not, mean the preservation of the institution until many years have elapsed—a period before the arrival of which, it is to be hoped, this wretched war will have been brought to a close.

But even if there were no constitutional impediment in the way, his proposition would be and ought to be promptly rejected. Kentucky understands her own interest, and she would be thankful for gratuitous advice as to the mode in which she should manage them; and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affairs, she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion. Would she then surrender her property to a party passing a resolution, by way of response to the President's proposition, that Kentucky rejects it; and at the same time, in behalf of her own unquestioned rights as an independent power in the control of her own State polity, protests against any interference with it as unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States?

After thus disposing of what may be considered as especially addressed to Kentucky, I would call your attention to the Proclamation of the President, declaring freedom to all slaves in the Rebel States, and forbidding the interference of the armies of the United States with any who were endeavoring to assert their freedom.

I have thought it becoming my official station to say what I have in relation to so much of the Proclamation of the President. But Kentucky is equally involved in the material branch of the Proclamation which, instantly, all the slaves of the rebellious States—These may, without an exaggeration of their numbers, be set down as four millions. Abstracting from the large aggregate population of the United States, and there remains a more significant number in Delaware; not over one hundred thousand in Maryland; about fifty thousand in Missouri; and by the last census two hundred and twenty-five thousand in Kentucky. So that if a single State has the largest residuary interest in the Proclamation, it is Kentucky. The value of this interest must be reduced to nothing by the successful operation of the President's ultimatum, is too manifest for argument. Is there any reason why Kentucky should be subjected to this indirect but not the less fatal blow? Is there anything in the Constitution of the United States that warranted it? Was there anything in Congressional legislation that warranted it? And does any subsequent endorsement by a partisan Congress relieve it from its original usurpation? I think that one may search in vain for any such power given to the President in the Constitution of the United States, and any exercise of power not granted therein is an attempt to subvert the Union of and not in it. Kentucky and all loyal States hold it to be a fundamental doctrine, that the Union, if saved at all, must be saved in conformity to the Constitution and not in violation of it. It is the duty of every citizen who is a part of the Union, to stand in the spirit of the letter of our institutions can seriously contend for such powers as the President undertakes to exercise in his Proclamation. The assumption of them has alarmed the American mind, and the contemplation of the result of them has grieved the American heart. Disguise the purpose as you may, it is in truth an indecent to serve insurrection, by giving to it a probability of success in forbidding the army to enforce. It will not pause here to depict the horrors of a servile war—the imagination can paint them—no pen can paint them. Even the sanguinary Cataline, impressed with the sense of the horrors of a servile war, and scrupulously regarding the dignity of Roman citizenship, rejected the aid of slaves although they stood in great numbers at his standard. And those slaves were men of the same generic root with the Romans, and many of them educated in the arts and arms. This historic truth might have been heeded with profit by the President, and the force of it is immensely increased from the fact that the "Americans of African descent" are the progeny of a brutal ancestry and of a different race from our own.

But suppose his plan succeeded so far as to give liberty to four millions of slaves, and that it is effected without servile insurrection, what then is to be done with them? Are they to be permitted to choose their own domiciles, and, if they are, may they not come into Kentucky in vast masses and as effectually destroy the institution here? Our State has not been exempted out of the immediate operation of the manifesto? Most assuredly such would be the result. If the migratory wave comes this way how can it be checked? According to the President's view it will be effectual freedom and the army is forbidden to interfere. If on the other hand it is the intention to permit them to remain where they are, and all the landed estate to be forfeited, will it not be given to them as its full inheritance? What then is to be done with the white race? Either extermination or removal must follow, or if they remain they will be reduced to the most abject poverty, and instead of raising the standard of the "ignorant whites," as some call them, it will reduce all to the level.

But the saddest and most deplorable effect of the Proclamation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inextinguishable hate and study for revenge, and to utterly destroy all hope of restoring the Union. This war was undertaken for that purpose alone—to put down the rebellion in order that the ancient limits of the Nation and the integrity of the Constitution might be maintained. But what hope can there be of bringing about such desirable results, if the attempt is made to strip the entire South of all estate, real, personal and mixed? It will produce such a spirit of antagonism—such a fierce and uncompromising resistance—that no effort will be heeded, and will of necessity compel the Southern people to fight as they ought to fight for their homes and their families and all that makes life dear. And then, too, what a future does it present to the occupants of the Mississippi valley! Of what value will be the use of that great artery of our commerce, when it leads to a desolated field or to the barren agriculture of a lazy ignorant race who produce nothing to tempt enterprise, and whose sole idea of liberty is to live without labor? The enterprise region of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys is virtually destroyed. It will reach to every farm and workshop of that vast region, as it will destroy the best market for whatever the industry of the people might produce. I will not pursue these views any further. The eye of every citizen must sink deep into the mind of every Statesman.

But by far the most alarming aspect in which the Proclamation presents itself, is its usurpation of the powers of the Government, upon the specious pretext that the President believes it to be a matter of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon "military necessity." If military necessity is not to be measured by constitutional limits, we are no longer a people. The sword has become paramount and the civil authority is a mere mockery. This monstrous doctrine has already received an indignant rebuke from the people themselves. The great States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and Illinois in their recent elections have put their veto upon it. The people of Kentucky, Connecticut and other parts of New England will soon add their emphatic condemnation. Indeed it is apparent that the people are aroused to a sense of the danger that threatens their constitutional liberties and will, in good time, come to the rescue. Until that day, which is unquestionably near at hand, arrives, it becomes Kentucky to maintain the position she has hitherto occupied. Her not abate one jot or tittle of her opposition to Secession or to abolition, but let her pour her energies upon the great truth that man is capable of self-government, and that God designs this country for a great, a free and a happy people, and shape her policy to that grand end. In the meantime the Legislature would do well to follow the example of other loyal States, and place upon her records a protest against the Proclamation, and reaffirm the great principles of American liberty—State and National.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to remark that the distressing condition of the past year teaches an important lesson. During the long period of our National Independence, God has favored us as he has favored no other nation. He blessed the Union of these States; and under the Constitution of fathers the people were prosperous and happy. Man, in the madness of his ambition or through the iniquity of discontent undertook to sever the bonds by which we were united, and ruin and desolation have followed. The wrath of man has been kindled, and he has sought to overthrow the harvest which he has sown upon the goodness of Providence. Yet our Heavenly Father has claimed upon our gratitude for the mercies he has vouchsafed to his chastisement. He has caused the earth to bring forth its yield. The seed time has passed, and the harvest has come in. The harvest has been a plentiful one, and the abundance of the past year. He has tempered the winds and so directed all the elements of life, that the pestilence that walks at noon-day has not placed its foot within our borders, our health has been preserved to us in an unusual degree. For these and all his blessings to us, we the people should praise him.

J. F. ROBINSON.  
JANUARY 8, 1863.

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This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine.

The vitiated blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is full, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no actual health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgative of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overturned.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of a complicated disease. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During the last year the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed those who have been misled by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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